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'NODONG SINMUN' COMMENTARY: PAK CLIQUE'S DAYS ARE NUMBERED

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 22 Oct 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 22 October (KCNA)--"Numbered are the days of the puppets forsaken within and without for their indelible crimes against the country and the nation," declares NODONG SINMUN in a commentary on 22 October.

Noting that the external and internal isolation of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang is getting worse each day, the commentary says:

In the teeth of bloody suppression hitherto unknown, the anti-Pak Chong-hui spirit is daily mounting in South Korea and the peoples of the United States, Japan and all other countries of the world are becoming louder in denouncing and rejecting the criminal acts of the Pak Chong-hui clique, the dirty stooge of U.S. imperialism.

The speeches at news conferences and statements of Yi Yong-un, former chief of staff of the South Korean puppet navy, and Yi Chae-hyon, former chief of the puppet information center in the United States; the speeches of Yun I-sang, a South Korean composer and Kwon Mal-cha, a Korean girl in Japan, at international meetings; talks and speeches of world public figures published at international press conferences on the Korean question that were held recently in Brussels, Copenhagen, Paris and Geneva, as already made known, are all scathing arguments and indictments exposing and denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's fascist colour and crimes.

Some time ago, Kim Sun-tae, ex-consul of the puppet embassy in West Germany, issued an appeal to the entire "officials" of South Korea and the puppet army soldiers, driving the Pak Chong-hui traitors to the wall by exposing and flaying their treacheries and suppressive policy, which was followed on 8 October by the formation of the "International Committee of Jurists To Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" in Paris and its first meeting.

The speakers at the meeting pointed out in unison that the suppression of the human rights had reached the culminating point in South Korea and demanded that such dictator as Pak Chong-hui the rascal should be branded as a criminal against mankind and referred to an international people's tribunal.

In the indictment submitted to the meeting, the international association of democratic lawyers said: considering that in view of the very extreme gravity of all the systematic violations of human rights in South Korea, Pak Chong-hui is worthy to be accused as a criminal dictator and the traitor to the Korean nation. It appealed to the lawyers and the opinions of the whole world to mobilize for the respect of the international legality and the human rights in South Korea and punish dictator Pak Chong-hui for his criminal activity.

The international isolation and serious crisis of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are a logical outcome of their treacherous crimes, the commentary declares, and goes on:

What the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique have committed over the last 15 years since they snatched "power" at the point of the bayonet was to sell the interests of the country and the nation, smuggling against the bosom of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, and plunge South Korea into a sea of blood by wielding the bayonets put in their hands by their masters and drive the people into distress.

Traitor Pak Chong-hui who framed up the system of fascist "revitalized" dictatorship at the point of the bayonet, manufactured all kinds of fascist evil laws and largely expanded the repressive machines to turn the whole land of South Korea into a crucible of fascism covered with the military, police, intelligence and secret service networks, into a land of darkness under a horrifying intelligence politics and power politics.

The atrocious tortures and murder by the Pak Chong-hui clique who constantly violated the human rights and democracy and savagely trampled underfoot human dignity, are evoking strong protest and denunciation from the world progressive people and the broad public circles and driving the fascist gang into desperate straits, it says.

The commentary stresses in conclusion:

Now the South Korean people say that "the day is drawing near when Pak Chong-hui will be punished at the hands of our people" and the world people demand that Pak Cong-hui, the truculent dictator, "be referred to an international people's tribunal and punished."

History and people will certainly pass a stern judgment on the Pak Chong-hui thugs who are prolonging the remainder of their dirty political life by means of suppressing freedom and democracy and torturing and murdering patriotic people.

CSO: 4920

NAHA RALLY PROTESTS U.S. WAR PROVOCATIONS IN KOREA

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 16 Oct 76 OW

[Text] Tokyo October 14 (KNS-KCNA)--A general meeting of Okinawa prefectural denouncing the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to start a new war in Korea and the firing exercises of the U.S. troops stationed in Okinawa and the application of the "Special Criminal Law" was held in Naha on October 7.

The meeting was attended by representatives of all circles and people in the prefecture, over 12,000 in all.

A resolution opposing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in Korea, which was adopted at the meeting, said:

As made clear by the Panmunjom sortie and advance base of the U.S. imperialists in provoking a new war against the Democratic People's Republic in Korea.

The base of the U.S. troops and the base of the Japanese "self-defense forces" are used in opposing the socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The people of Okinawa prefecture, strongly protesting against the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, demand as follows:

1. The U.S. imperialists must implement at once the resolution of the 30th session of the United States General Assembly, dissolve the "UN Command," stop their new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea and withdraw from South Korea and Okinawa.
2. The Japanese Government must stop "aid" to the "ROK" which encourages the military "regime" of South Korea and contribute to the promotion of the early reunification of Korea.

After the meeting the attendants staged a powerful demonstration from the meeting place to the prefectural office.

CSO: 4920

OKINAWANS OPPOSE USE OF U.S. BASES FOR KOREAN AGGRESSION

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 23 Oct 76 OW

[Text] Tokyo 21 October (KNS-KCNA)--Thirty-four prominent figures of political, academic, cultural and labour circles in Okinawa prefecture including Japanese Dietman Shinkei Kiyan, mayor of Naha Yoshimatsu Taira and chairman of the Okinawa Women's Federation Eitsu Miyazato made public an appeal on 16 October opposing the U.S. imperialists' use of the bases of Okinawa for their Korean aggression.

Remarking that the recent Panmunjom incident provoked by the U.S. imperialists made it all the clearer that the U.S. military bases in Okinawa today are bases of aggression directed against Korea, the appeal demanded.

Firstly, that an end be put to the military exercises of the U.S. forces and their sorties from the Okinawan bases for increasing tension in Korea and starting a war.

Secondly, that the policy for fixing "two Koreas" be renounced and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea promoted.

Thirdly, that "aid" to the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime be stopped and Japanese government's Korean policy be reshaped.

The appeal has evoked a lively response from Okinawa Prefectural people of broad strata.

CSO: 4920

'NODONG SINMUN' DENOUNCES U.S. MILITARY AID TO ISRAEL

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 23 Oct 76 OW

[Report on undated NODONG SINMUN commentary]

[Text] Pyongyang 23 October (KCNA)--The boss of U.S. imperialism Ford beckoned Israeli "Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister" Allon to Washington recently to hold a war confab with him and promised him the supply of a large amount of sophisticated weapons never offered to Israel by the United States earlier, according to a report.

A few days later, a U.S. deputy undersecretary of defence flew to Israel and reassured her of Ford's "commitment."

In a commentary headlined "U.S. Imperialists' New Challenge to Arab People," NODONG SINMUN denounces this move of the U.S. imperialists as an adventurous criminal act designed to zealously egg the Israeli Zionists on to a war of aggression against the Arab people.

This is another vicious challenge to the Arab people who desire a fair settlement of the Middle East problem and peace in this region and a grave threat to the peace in the Middle East and the rest of the world.

The commentary further says:

It is an invariable design of the U.S. imperialists to stamp out the just cause of the Arab people, bring the Middle East under their control and freely rob this region of the rich natural resources.

In order to put into effect this heinous design, the U.S. imperialists are manipulating the Israeli Zionists as a "shock brigade" of aggression and fostering their "strength" in all haste, while craftily trying to set the Arab countries against each other by sowing the seed of discord and enmity among them.

For this very purpose, the U.S. imperialists have decided to transfer again ultra-modern weapons and combat equipment to Israel, blustering that "the United States will remain committed to Israel for her security and existence."

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists have so far handed over to the Israeli aggressors lethal weapons including nuclear arms and combat equipment worth scores of billions of dollars, the commentary says:

For this zealous support and encouragement on the part of the U.S. imperialists, the Israeli Zionists continue threatening the Arab countries with "strength" and perpetrate naked acts of aggression, roistering and swaggering.

Noting that the "peaceful settlement" of the Middle East problem and "mediation" for this so often chanted by the U.S. imperialists are no more than their demagogic slogans for concealing their acts of aggression, the commentary continues:

The criminal intrigues of the U.S. imperialists involving the decision to put another colossal quantity of sophisticated weapons in the hands of the Israeli aggressors who are going on the rampage to satisfy their unsatiated expansionist desire, suggest that they have gone to a very reckless extent in their anti-Arab campaign.

The U.S. imperialists are the chieftains of aggression and war and the avowed enemy of the Arab people.

It is entirely ascribable to the aggression and intervention manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists that the Middle East problem still remains unsolved and is getting complicated and tension persists in this region today, the commentary remarks, and adds: It is the prerequisite to a fair and early solution of the Middle East problem to thwart and frustrate their moves of aggression and intervention.

With no amount of attempt can the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors bring the Arab people to their knees or realize their aggressive designs,

CSO: 4920

'NODONG SINMUN' EMPHASIZES EMULATION OF KIM IL-SONG WORK METHODS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1640 GMT 18 Oct 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--The communists, the commanding members of revolution, whose mission it is to educate and remould the masses of the people, the masters of everything, and correctly guiding them, remake nature and society in a revolutionary way, must work in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to energetically push ahead with the revolution and construction of the country by firmly relying on the internal revolutionary forces, finally liquidate all the old methods of work and deeply acquire the most revolutionary and popular method of leadership and art of leadership, stresses an editorial of NODONG SINMUN October 18.

The editorial captioned "Let Us Actively Study the Great Leader's Method of Work" refers to the revolutionary nature of the great leader's method of work, the method of work created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which is today carried forward in an all-round way and brought into full bloom by our party and to tasks for studying this method of work.

The only method of work of our party is a method of work called after the august name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, that is the great leader's method of work, the editorial emphasizes, and continues:

The great leader's method of work is a method of work which was created by the respected and beloved leader with his originality and whose shining example was set by him while organizing and leading the underground revolutionary activity, armed struggle, the party and state work, military work and work in all fields, political, economic and cultural, for half a century.

In a word, the great leader's method of work, the method of work created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the *chuche*-based method of work.

This method of work is the most revolutionary and popular method of work that makes the masses of the people keep the stand of master in the revolution and construction and fully play their role as the master. Herein lies the revolutionary nature of the great leader's method of work.

The great leader's method of work fully embodying the requirements of the immortal chuche idea is a genuinely communistic method of work putting the greatest importance on the interests of the masses of the people and dealing with every matter in conformity with them, going deep among the people at all times, sharing life and death, sweets and bitters with them and solving all problems in reliance upon their wisdom and energy and making the masses of the people more independent and creative beings. This method of work is the most powerful method of work for dynamically pushing ahead with the revolution and construction by firmly rallying the masses of the people around the party and giving the fullest play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative.

The great leader's method of work is a sum-total of the valuable and rich experiences personally accumulated by the respected and beloved leader in the guidance of the masses in the course of leading the difficult and complicated revolutionary struggles at various stages along the road of victory, shouldering the destinies of the country and the nation and the heavy burdens of the times and the revolution; it is a shining fruition of the outstanding ability of leadership possessed by the great leader and his noble virtues, the editorial stresses.

The whole course of the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader was the sacred course of founding the ever-victorious chuche idea and developing it in depth and the glorious course of creating the method of leadership based on the chuche idea and establishing it in the whole party, the editorial says, and goes on:

In the long course of leading the revolution and construction, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song exerted all his efforts to create a chuche-based revolutionary method of work and creditably embody it. As a result, our party came to assume the genuine looks of the party of chuche type which solves all problems arising in the party construction and party work on the basis of the idea and theory of the great leader as well as his method.

Not until the creation of the great leader's method of work did a true model of the work method of the revolutionary party of the working class, the party of chuche type, come into being, the editorial notes, and stresses:

This was the birth of the great method of leadership of our era when the masses of the people have become the masters and are vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction.

Indeed, our party's method of work, the chuche-based method of work, in which the revolutionary theory of the leadership of the masses founded by the great leader and practical examples personally set by him are contained and the extraordinary wisdom of the great leader and his noble revolutionary traits are overflowing, is a complete new, original and revolutionary method of work which can be called only after the august name of the respected and beloved leader.

This was why our party systematized in an integral way the chuche-based method of work created in person by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and brilliantly formulated it as the great leader's method of work.

The editorial continues:

The great leader's method of work which completely embraces the methods of successfully solving all problems arising in the party work and the leadership of the masses--from the method of designing, planning, organizing and conducting all work for the revolution and construction to the method of meeting and conversing with people and awakening them--is an encyclopedia of the art of revolutionary leadership and an all-powerful weapon.

The great leader's method of work fully reflecting the fundamental principles and all the requirements of the leadership of the masses embraces in an all-round way the methods which make it possible to skillfully lead the masses along the road of victory under all circumstances--lawful struggle and unlawful struggle as well as struggle for economic construction and class struggle before and after the working-class party's seizure of power. Accordingly, all the functionaries assuming any duty in any domain should work, taking this method of work as the immovable guiding compass and a universal textbook.

The great leader's method of work, the method of work created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is ever-victorious art of leadership whose correctness and invincible might have been fully confirmed in the life-and-death struggle against the class enemies of all brands and opportunists of all hues at home and abroad and in the storms of proud creation for building a new life.

The editorial stresses:

All the functionaries should always actively study this great method of work and thoroughly establish it in the whole party. This is a firm guarantee for increasing the militancy of our party and heightening its role of leadership extraordinarily and carrying the revolutionary cause of chuch started by the respected and beloved leader to final completion generation after generation.

The editorial refers to the tasks facing all our functionaries in studying the great leader's method of work and thoroughly embodying it.

The most important problem in thoroughly establishing the great leader's method of work in the whole party is for all functionaries to firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary theory of leadership founded by the great leader and learn one by one with sincerity from the examples of the method of work personally set by the great leader.

'KCNA' REPORTS LAO ACTIVITIES MARKING DPRK ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 23 Oct 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 23 October (KCNA)--A film reception was given on 9 October at the DPRK Embassy in Vientiane on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the glorious workers party of Korea, according to a report from Vientiane.

Placed with due respect in the film reception hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the revolution.

Present there were Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and his wife and families and leading personages of the party and government of Laos.

President Souphanouvong said: We regard the founding anniversary of the Workers Party of Korea as the founding anniversary of the Lao Party.

It is our duty to support the struggle of the Korean people. The party, government and people of Laos actively support the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the struggle of the party, government and people of Korea for its implementation.

The attendants of the film reception reverentially wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

"Bumper crops" and other Korean documentaries were screened on the occasion.

A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice-prime minister of the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, paid a call on the DPRK Embassy in Vientiane on 10 October in congratulation of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers Party of Korea.

Phoumi Vongvichit, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, presented a basket of flowers to the DPRK Embassy and warmly hailed the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea.

Phoumi Vongvichit highly praised the successes made by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4920

EXPECTED BUMPER HARVESTS UNDER KIM IL-SONG'S LEADERSHIP

Leader's Teaching

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 12 Oct 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--This year our cooperative farms throughout the country have brought in a bumper harvest expected to be the greatest ever since the founding of the DPRK.

According to data compiled, South Pyongan Province confidently foresees an increment of 700 kilograms to over one ton this year above last year in per hectare rice yield. An average rise in per hectare rice output to be over one ton in South Hwanghae Province and 800 kilograms in North Hwanghae Province. The increase of per hectare maize yield is estimated at one ton in North Hwanghae Province. A considerable increase is foreseen in all other provinces.

A bumper harvest in our country at a time when many countries of the world failed in farming under the influence of the cold front and the capitalistic world is crying over an "agricultural crisis" and "food crisis"--this is a striking demonstration of the great vitality of the chuche-based farming method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the sagacity of his leadership.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"The agricultural front still remains one of our major fronts. Since unfavorable natural and climatic conditions continue and the world's food situation is becoming more and more acute, we must keep devoting great efforts to the development of agriculture".

This year the great leader set the agricultural front as one of our major fronts and aroused the entire people to a new upsurge in agricultural production.

Every year the great leader starts his year's work with guidance to the countryside. This year, too, he acquainted himself with farming preparations on the spot in many rural villages around Pyongyang and in North and South Pyongan provinces at the outset of the year and gave minute teachings.

In March this year the great leader personally arranged a national meeting of agricultural activists and gave programmatic teachings on overcoming the influence of the cold front and bringing about a new great upsurge in agriculture.

He taught that in order to increase grain output it is important to introduce cold bed rice seedlings one hundred percent and transplant maize seedlings raised in humus pots qualitatively in time. Referring to the question of giving material and technical assistance and labour assistance to the countryside, the question of transplanting rice and weeding in time, the question of establishing a scientific manuring system and the question of effectively using water while consolidating, expanding and developing the success gained in perfecting irrigation, he put up the militant slogan "Once Again for the Capture of the Height of 8 Million Tons of Grain This Year!"

He also took drastic measures to bring about a great turn in agricultural development this year at important meetings.

The great leader led the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to give powerful assistance to the countryside.

He roused the working class of the whole country to supply the countryside with a greater amount of chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines, herbicides, various kinds of farm machines and their accessory parts last year.

The great leader visited various cooperative farms and gave guidance to bring about a signal change in agricultural development. He went to the Anju District and, conversing with farmers, taught them to transplant rice qualitatively in time by effectively utilizing tractors and rice transplanting machines supplied to the countryside.

When he went to the Kangdong District, he taught one by one where and how terraced fields should be built, saw to it that a model unit in this work was created and its experience generalized throughout the country.

In various rural communities on the west coast, he taught that chemical fertilizers should be effectively utilized and proper measures taken to prevent damages by rain and wind. While visiting North Hamgyong Province, he taught that maize farming should be done well in conformity with the character of the northern inland area and efforts directed to the cultivation of soya beans.

Some time ago the great leader visited various rural villages in South Pyongan Province and North and South Hwanghae provinces and, sharing joy over bumper crops with the farmers, earnestly taught them to wind up the year's farming with success.

The respected and beloved leader who was born in a very poor family and experienced more keenly than anyone else the sufferings and misery of our landless peasants from his childhood has conducted indefatigable and energetic guidance to successfully solve the peasant question and agricultural question, directing deep attention to their solution.

The great leader who expounded the idea on the solution of the land question in the ten-point programme of the association for the restoration of the fatherland by the campfire in the deep forests of Mt Paekdu-san during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, distributed land gratis to the landless peasants on the principle that "land must be owned only by those who till it" after defeating the brigandish Japanese imperialists and liberating the country and thus realised the age-old desire of our peasants.

The great leader nursed a new sprout of agricultural cooperativization in the rigorous days of the war, advanced the original policy of the agricultural cooperativization on carrying out the socialist transformation of production relations before the technical transformation after the war and led our people to successfully carry out the transformation in a very brief period of 4 to 5 years.

The great leader published "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal work of genius, on the basis of the rich practical experiences accumulated in the solution of the rural question in our country and thus gave a comprehensive answer to the rural question under socialism.

Today our countryside has turned into a socialist paradise reaping a bumper harvest year after year under the rays of the theses on the rural question authored by the great leader.

Full-Swing

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 1 Oct 76 OW

[Excerpt] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--Autumn harvesting is in full swing in the Korean cooperative fields pervaded with joy over the record harvest in the history of our country.

South Pyongan and North and South Hwanghae provinces, the granaries of the northern half of the republic, and all other provinces have recorded the richest harvest ever known since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A latest estimation puts the per hectare harvest of rice 700 kilograms to more than one ton above last year's figure in the counties of all the plain areas of the country.

Rice is the staple crop holding the first place in the agricultural production of our country.

An increase of more than one ton in rice harvest per hectare on an average is expected in South Hwanghae Province compared with last year.

A per hectare increase of one ton on an average and two tons at maximum in rice harvest above last year is foreseen in the Yonbaek-Pol Plain in the province within a calling distance from the southern land and an increase of more than 1.5 tons in the Namuri-Pol, Chaeryong, Plain.

The farmers in Mundok, Sukchon, Kangnam and Pyongwon counties, South Pyongan Province, leading rice producers, look ahead to a raise of 1.2 tons above last year in per hectare yield of rice.

The cooperative farms in Oro County, South Hamgyong Province, are confident of a jump of more than one ton in the per hectare rice harvest above last year. And plentiful crop of rice rare to be seen has been brought to all other rural districts on the east coast.

Maize, a staple crop next to rice, also rules [as received] unusually good.

An increase of more than one ton in maize per hectare on an average above last year is expected in all the in-between and mountainous areas of the country.

The average per hectare harvest is expected to leap one to over two tons on the cooperative farms in Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province, a noted maize producer, more than two tons in Chaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province, and 2.3 tons in 36 hectares and two tons in 42 hectares of the maize fields of the Manhung Cooperative Farm, Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province.

Bountiful likewise is the harvest of soya bean, tobacco and fruits.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally inspected recently a number of cooperative farms in South Pyongan, South Hwanghae and North Hwanghae provinces and expressed deep satisfaction over the unprecedented bumper crops.

Grain output has shown a leaping rise each year in our country.

'Mighty Irrigation System'

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 20 Oct 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--An unheard-of serious crop failure and famine are now sweeping the world under the influence of the cold front. But this year our country has brought in the greatest harvest ever since the founding of the DPRK to scale the height of more than 8 million tons of grain. This richest harvest ever known in history is a brilliant fruition

of the great theses on the rural question published by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the chuche-based farming method created by him. It is also a result of the tireless, great efforts and indefatigable, energetic guidance of the great leader for the development of our agriculture.

So stresses Nodong Sinmun October 19 in an editorial headlined "Bumper Crops Unprecedented in History, a Great Victory of the Agricultural Policy of Our Party".

The editorial points out that the 12th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea summed up with high pride a great victory--the capture of the height of more than 8 million tons of grain this year.

This year, the editorial says, all crops did very well in all areas of the country, and thus the richest crops ever known in the history of Korea have been brought in.

Nearly all the provinces of the country increased the per hectare output by 700-over 1,000 kilograms in rice and 600-over 1,200 kilograms [as received] in maize on an average, it declares.

It stresses: such sharp rise in per hectare grain yield in one year is a miraculous rate of growth unprecedented in the history of agriculture.

The bumper harvest in our country this year is all the more proud one as it was brought in when the influence of the cold front is sweeping the whole world, the editorial says.

Noting that the richest crops ever known in the history of our country are one more brilliant victory won by our party and people in socialist construction, the editorial goes on:

This powerfully demonstrates the might of our agriculture which is being industrialized and modernized and placed on a high scientific and technological basis with each passing day under the rays of the theses on the rural question. It clearly shows that our countryside is confidently advancing toward a brighter future, with the programme for the building of socialist countryside being successfully translated into reality in our country.

With the capture of the height of more than 8 million tons of grain this year, solid foundations have been laid to leap toward a higher eminence of grain in the future and the country has come to have a great stock of rice. This has made it possible to successfully push ahead with the socialist construction as a whole and make the economic life of the country more affluent.

Saying that the bumper harvest this year in our country is not attributable to weather or land, the editorial notes:

The tremendous success in the agricultural production of our country has been made possible, first of all, because we have laid firm material and technical foundations of agriculture along the road indicated by the great theses on the rural question propounded by the respected and beloved leader and, especially, have successfully carried out irrigation in view of the characteristics of our agriculture.

The great leader, it points out, advanced the unique policy of irrigation, attaching particularly great importance to irrigation, and energetically guided the whole party and the entire people in the endeavours for its implementation and thus built a perfect irrigation system in the country.

It continues:

Our country has now become a country of irrigation with a mighty irrigation system consisting of irrigation and drainage setups which are capable of overcoming any serious drought or big flood, the most developed irrigation system under which all the areas of the country are linked by dense irrigation networks and the irrigation districts have rotating systems among themselves and the chuche-based irrigation system most suitable to our specific conditions.

Such solid foundations of agricultural production, the excellent irrigation system, have enabled us to gather in more crops year after year, surmounting any unfavorable weather conditions, the editorial emphasizes.

This year's great success in our agricultural production has been made also thanks to the energetic guidance of the great leader who gave us minute instructions to overcome the cold front by applying the scientific chuche-based farming method, the editorial declares.

It says:

With a deep insight in time into the serious influence of the cold front on the agricultural production the great leader brightly indicated scientific ways to prevent its damages and took necessary material and technical measures in advance.

The great leader meticulously guided us to thoroughly meet the requirements of the chuche-based farming method--the application of the principles of the right crop in right soil and the right crop at the right time. The introduction of the method of nursing seedlings in cold beds and maize seedlings in humus pots, the amelioration of the cold moist land and the correct establishment of a sensitive manuring system. From early spring he started giving on-the-spot guidance to rural communities, directing this year's farming one by one.

The bumper crops this year in our country have been made possible as the great leader defined the agricultural front as one of our major fronts and powerfully roused the whole party. The whole country and the entire people in the farming battle under the slogan "Once Again for the Capture of the Height of 8 Million Tons of Grain This Year!"

Indeed, the great historic victory in agriculture production this year is unthinkable apart from the immeasurably great efforts and concern of the great leader who brightly illumined the road ahead of the socialist countryside and, always directing deep concern to farming, takes new members of hundreds of, thousands of kinds in succession with constant thinking and study of the production of agriculture as a whole from rice and maize farming to bean and tobacco cultivation, the editorial emphasizes.

Calling for more vigorous advance for the thorough-going implementation of the five-point policy of nature-remaking set forth by the great leader to scale a higher eminence of grain, the editorial dwells on concrete tasks for this.

CSO: 4920

'NODONG SINMUN' ON IMPLEMENTING AGRICULTURE POLICY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 22 Oct 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 22 October (KCNA)--The five-point policy of nature-remaking put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song most correctly reflects the demand for a more rapid development of agricultural production of our country and the realistic possibilities of its realization. It is a most revolutionary and scientific policy making it possible to capture the height of 10 million tons of grain ahead of time, declares NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today.

The editorial entitled "Let the whole party, the whole country and the entire people turn out for the thorough implementation of the five-point policy of nature-remaking put forward by the great leader" says that, at the 12th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, held some time ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave important teachings that would make a programmatic guiding principle in bringing about a new great turn in the work of nature-remaking.

The programmatic teachings of the great leader constitute a bright blueprint, which clearly indicates the road to be followed by our socialist countryside leaping to a new stage of development and a guiding principle which shows the way to place our agriculture on a more solid foundation so it can withstand whatever weather conditions and ever increasing agricultural production through a better application of the chuche-based farming method.

Setting forth the five-point policy of nature-remaking that will mark another milestone in the development of the rural economy of our country, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song said to the following effect:

Firstly, irrigation of non-paddy fields should be rounded off,

Secondly, land adjustment and land amelioration be undertaken,

Thirdly, terraced fields be built,

Fourthly, afforestation and water conservancy be carried out to prevent the damages by downpour, and

Fifthly, tideland be reclaimed. This is the five-point policy.

Only when these tasks are carried out, can the height of 10 million tons of grain be captured.

The new five-point policy of nature-remaking advanced by the great leader is a grand blueprint that will bring about a new revolutionary upsurge in agricultural production and rural construction and in socialist construction as a whole in our country.

Saying that important reserves of the further increase of agricultural production in our country lie in undertaking all our nature-remaking projects, the editorial states: Only when this work is vigorously pushed ahead can a greater acreage of new arable land be obtained, a more stable and high yield be attained under any weather conditions through a more effective use of the existing arable land and a new, higher grain height be successfully captured.

Referring to the significance of the five-point policy of nature-remaking set forth by the great leader, the editorial says that this policy is a great fighting program of socialist rural construction for developing our agriculture consistently at a high rate on a more stable and solid foundation and an important political task for freeing the peasants even from the fetters of nature and providing them an independent and creative life.

The editorial stresses that our party's policy of grand nature-remaking clearly shows the wise leadership of the great leader and his extraordinary revolutionary sweep and another brilliant example of the revolutionary art of leadership of the great leader who confidently advances our revolution and construction, converting adversity into a favourable condition, taking active measures against the serious influence of the cold front sweeping the world.

Saying that the five-point policy of nature-remaking put forward by the great leader should be thoroughly implemented to provide a solid material guarantee to capture the height of 10 million tons of grain ahead of time, the editorial points to concrete tasks for this.

It calls upon the working people to vigorously turn out for the implementation of the decision of the October, 1976, plenary meeting with the spirit and the vigor of the time when they demonstrated their inexhaustible strength and creative ingenuity to the whole world in the gigantic campaign to increase the acreage under irrigation, upholding the decision of the historic September, 1958, plenary meeting.

CSO: 4920

DPRK REAPS BUMPER HARVESTS EVERY YEAR

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1640 GMT 26 Oct 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 26 October (KCNA)--The fertile fields of our country are visited by a bumper harvest every year.

There are many big and small plains--the Chaeryong-pol Plain of 50,000 hectares, Yoldusamcholli-pol Plain, Pyongyang Pene [as received], Yonbaek-pol Plain, Yongchon-pol Plain, Paekri-pol Plain in Hamhung, Yonghung-pol Plain--spreading along the eastern and western coasts of the country.

The rice produced in these plains is famous for good taste and high nutrition.

In the bygone days these plains were sterile owing to the colonial predatory policy of Japanese imperialism. After liberation, however, they have been converted into fertile land and socialist modern rural communities have been built there under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

With the completion of irrigation setups, the vast plains are densely covered with irrigation channels.

Such big irrigation setups as Pyongnam Irrigation System with 1,800 kilometre long channels watering 100,000 hectares of arable land, the Amnokgang irrigation setup irrigating over 90,000 hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields of some 130 ri along the western coast, the Kiyang irrigation setup with scores of big and small reservoirs, more than 300 pumping stations and 1,600 kilometre long channels watering 51,000 hectares of paddy and small scale irrigation setups are running through the fields of the country like the chess-board.

Drainage pumping stations and channels have been built in all parts to withstand the "vicissitude of nature."

Life-giving water is abundantly supplied today to the Yoldusamchilli-pol and Onchon-pol plains where the peasants suffered from drought and flood and to the Miru Plain in Singye and Kindung-pol Plain in Hwangju where even birds could not find water to moisten throat.

Various kinds of fertilizers are applied to the fields to suit the soil and the fields are carpeted with humus soil.

In these plains our farmers joyously do farming with the help of machines and chemicals and gather in bumper crops every year.

The plains of our country are the communities for the happiness of our peasants.

Multi-storeyed flats with central heating system, water service and sewage facilities were built in many rural communities including Yongnim-ri, Mundok County and Changdong-ri, Sukchon County, which are located in the Yoldusamcholli-pol Plain.

The living standard of the peasants there surpasses that of the well-to-do middle peasantry in the past. They are leading an affluent, happy life in cosy rural villages.

The song of joy rings out of the fields, where our industrious peasants reap rich harvests every year.

This year the per hectare yield of paddy rice rose by 700 to over 1,000 kilograms in almost all areas of our country including the Yongchon, 40 kilometre long Unjon, Namuri in Chaeryong, Orori-pol, Yonbaek and Yoldusamchilli-pol Plains.

When the goal of reclaiming 100,000 hectares of tideland is attained, the vast tracts of fields along the western coast of our country will yield much more crops.

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To study the great leader's method of work precisely means working, learning from the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work, minus nothing or plus nothing, which were created by the great leader and whose examples were personally shown by him.

The basic problem in emulating the great leader's method of work as it is is to thoroughly embody the demands of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created in person by the respected and beloved leader, the editorial notes, and says:

To strengthen the ideological struggle for uprooting the old method of work and the old style of work is an essential demand for more thoroughly establishing the great leader's method of work in the whole party.

All the functionaries should decisively raise their political and practical levels in order to thoroughly establish the great leader's method of work, the great chuche-based method of work, in the whole party, stresses the editorial.

CSO: 4920

EDITORIAL URGING USE OF DIGITAL COMPUTERS FOR COMPUTATIONS

Pyongyang SUHAKKWA MULLI in Korean Vol 20 No 2 1976, pp 1-3

[Editorial: Let Us More Vigorously Advance the Overall Mechanization and Automation of Computations by Means of Digital Computers]

[Text] At present the workers of our entire country are holding up high the militant task presented in this year's New Year's address by the great leader, fanning more vehemently the flames of the "Campaign To Grasp the Red Banner of the Three Revolutions," and creating new miracles and reforms every day and every hour in all sectors of the people's economy.

Today when the whole country is throbbing with the militant spirit of a new great leap and great reform, one of the important tasks turning up in the ongoing advancement of the general pace of progress of great socialist construction is to reform economic management and to manage the country's housekeeping frugally so as to meet the demands of actual development.

This year in the New Year's address the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows:

"Standardizing production in every sector of the people's economy, improving the quality of manufactured goods and making the country's housekeeping meticulous are the important tasks presenting themselves in the field of economic work. In every sector and in every unit we will have to reform economic management, standardize production, make every single article produced serviceably and frugally so that it can contribute to the country's economic development and the people's livelihood, eliminate all types of wasteful phenomena and see to it that more is produced with existing resources, existing facilities and existing labor."

These instructions which the respected and beloved leader has given are a programmatic guide which will make it possible to consolidate further the victory and success already attained in the fulfillment of the Six-Year Plan and to vault to a higher plateau of socialism.

Today an important potential for further bringing about the development of our people's economy lies in standardizing production at a high level and decisively improving the quality of goods so that modern factories and enterprises, which possess great latent forces of production, will be able to exhibit benefits all along the line.

Moreover, under the actual situation in which the scale of the country's economy has grown extraordinarily, if we make our national housekeeping more meticulous and strengthen the struggle for economizing, then we will be able, by means of existing facilities, existing resources and existing labor, to produce and construct far more than at present, to strengthen further the country's economic power and to elevate the people's livelihood considerably.

The most important thing in reforming economic management and handling the country's housekeeping frugally is controlling and managing the economy in a planned and scientific manner.

Controlling and managing the economy in a planned and scientific manner requires countless numbers of computations.

Only by solving accurately and at the proper time the complicated computations which turn up in planning and in economic management will it be possible to promote economic management to a new high level, to produce more with existing facilities, existing resources and existing labor, and to develop socialist economic construction constantly at a high rate of speed.

In order to adapt economic management to the demands of rapidly developing socialist economic construction and solve smoothly the complicated matters which arise in economic control and management, it is necessary to abandon the previous framework for handling calculations and to push forward vigorously the overall mechanization and automation of computations by means of large-sized digital computers.

Scientists in the sector of mathematics must be aware of the pressing demands of actual development and concentrate all their efforts on the mechanization and automation of computations by means of large-sized digital computers.

In this, more important than anything else is the mechanization and automation of complicated computations presenting themselves in planning.

We must first put our efforts into research for scientifically realizing mathematical modeling which accurately reflects the quantitative relationships in the planning aimed at meeting the concrete conditions of our country.

Drawing up a model which accurately reflects real concrete conditions is coming to the fore as an extremely important problem in our country's actual situation that plans are made to mesh with each other down to the smallest detail.

Only when the detailed indices of planning are accurately reflected in mathematical models will it be possible to search out the laws hidden in the quantitative relationships of planning, to truly establish scientific and dynamic plans and to make the economy develop continually and in a steady manner at a high speed.

If we want to make mathematical modeling into something scientific which accurately reflects concrete reality, workers in this sector must, on the basis of holding the instructions of the great leader and the guidance of the Party as their own firm faith, enter deeply into production sites in order to become better acquainted with the power of the socialist economy which has been established in our country.

We must not let research for mathematical modeling end as academic research in a laboratory; we must have it become practical research so it is closely tied to production practices.

In this way, it is necessary that the mechanization and automation of computations already prepared yield greater benefits through making something most scientific of the mathematical modeling which constitutes the first process in the handling of the computations in planning.

Together with this, the scientists in this sector must turn their appropriate attention also to establishing a method of solution to solve the created models accurately.

Problems of handling computations coming up in planning cannot be solved at all through previous basic formulas and methods in today's situation in which the scale of our country's economy is growing incomparably.

Accordingly, we must abandon the framework of the methods of solution used up until now, concentrate our talents on research to discover methods of solution for large-scale problems and develop large-scale mathematical planning methods as soon as possible.

We must also further strengthen research in stages of numericalization.

Strengthening research into stages of numericalization in the mechanization and automation of computations relates to a situation in which all the numerical values dealt with in planning are concrete, not abstract, numerical values, and is very important.

In particular, because one of the problems we are most caught up on, when the quantitative relationships in planning are realized by means of computers, lies precisely in the scientific nature of numerical values, research about this presents itself as an extremely important undertaking.

In mechanization and automation of computations, we must place our efforts on research in numerical stages and see to it that the realistic and scientific natures of numerical values which are necessary in planning are preserved.

The strengthening of research for computer programming possesses extremely important significance in realizing the mechanization and automation of computations which turn up in planning.

Here problems presenting themselves in a significant way include such things as again setting up the input-output format of materials, the coding and the previous written format in a rational manner so as to conform with the mechanization and automation of computations.

We must, through actively launching into research work concerning problems like these coming up in programming, promote computer programming work to a new high level so as to meet the demands of the stage of overall mechanization and automation of computations.

Together with this it is necessary to concentrate efforts also on the solution of scientific and technical problems occurring when the program is introduced into the computer.

With the mechanization and automation of computations which occur in planning, there is involved quite an enormous amount of initial data and results.

Because of this, it is here necessary to search for the means to insure the speed and accuracy of the input-output routine dealing with the enormous quantity of initial data and to possess the material means for this.

Also, it is necessary to link, directly to the computer, input-output facilities which are based on our country's language and script and to see to it that the data and the results can be put in our language.

In the mechanization and automation of computations the next most important task is the mechanization and automation of computations which occur in all economic management, including the organization of production and of technology.

In order to do this it is necessary to turn our primary concern toward research pertaining to all varieties of mathematical theories and methods including operational engineering and computer technology.

Also, with this field it is necessary to see to it that research about scientific and technological problems involving the reception and transmission of communications, particularly the problem of the reliability of communications, advances as well.

In this way, through raising the standard of mechanization and automation of computations which occur in economic management it is necessary to provide thorough scientific and technological support in order to better implement the demands of the Tae'an Work System in economic management.

In order to carry out thoroughly all these tasks which have presented themselves to us, it is necessary to establish chuch'e thoroughly in scientific research work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has instructed as follows:

"In scientific research work the basis is to develop science and technology, firmly taking chuch'e standpoint and following the direction which our party and our revolution demand." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 4 2nd ed p 569).

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, in the work of scientific research the basis is the developing of science and technology from the standpoint of chuch'e.

In scientific research work, particularly in scientific research work for the sake of realizing the overall mechanization and automation of computations, the problem of establishing chuch'e is presented as an especially important problem.

That is because the research work itself, which is realizing the mechanization and automation of computations occurring in economic management, is based on the concrete situation of our country's socialist construction in which the economy is being controlled and managed with our efforts, our technology and our resources, and being developed constantly at a high speed.

Thus we must hold up high the instructions of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, launch a vigorous struggle to establish chuch'e in scientific research work and see to it that research on behalf of the mechanization and automation of computations steadily advances from a standpoint of chuch'e in the direction which our Party and our revolution are demanding.

For this reason, before everything else scientists in this sector must more firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideology and the chuch'e ideology of the great leader.

We must thoroughly establish a spirit of revolutionary study and, through making the genius-like labors and instructions of the great leader into a resolute faith, and the Party line and policy, which are their embodiment, into our own flesh and bones, we must all regard serving the great leader as the highest honor and greatest happiness, always and everywhere protect and defend the leader politically and ideologically with our lives, and prepare ourselves more firmly as chuch'e-type Communist revolutionaries who possess an absolutely and unconditionally loyal spirit regarding the instructions of the great leader and the Party policy which embodies them.

Vigorously conducting the "Campaign To Grasp the Red Banner of the Three Revolutions" constitutes the basic guarantee controlling the success of scientific research work.

We must more vigorously push forward the mechanization and automation of computations through fiercely fanning the flames of the "Campaign To Grasp the Red Banner of the Three Revolutions" now in progress under the revolutionary slogan which the Party Center has presented -- "Ideology, technology and culture all according to the demands of chuch'e!" -- through totally sweeping away all types of outmoded ideological ghosts and demons which block our progress such as passivity, conservatism, technological mysticism, etc., through raising high the revolutionary flag of self-reliance, and through launching into all work in a big way in an overflow of fighting spirit, aspiration and zeal.

Our scientists in the sector of mathematics must further brighten the glory of the faithful guards, do-or-die units, bodyguards and shock brigades of the great leader and the Party through realizing deeply the glorious mission and duty they carry ahead of the times, and through bringing about a new revolutionary transformation in scientific research work for the overall mechanization and automation of computations.

8997

CSO: 4908

KCNA REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN DPRK TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1619 GMT 14 Oct 76 OW

[Excerpts] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--On the eve of Day of the Textile Industrial Workers (October 15) the Korean people retrospect with deep emotion the great benevolence of the fatherly leader who has solved the clothing question of our people by building an independent textile industry.

In 1970, the last year of the seven-year plan, our country produced 400 million metres of various fabrics, over 30 metres for each inhabitant. At that time our country produced in only 30 hours as much fabrics as were turned out in one whole year before liberation.

The textile height of the six-year plan was scaled nearly two years ahead of schedule. As of the end of August 1975, the yearly textile output increased 1.3 times as against 1970.

Such large-scale textile mills as the Pyongyang textile mills, the Kusong textile mill, the Sariwon textile mill, the Hamhung woolen textile mill and the Hyesan flax textile mill have been built in our country and medium- and small-scale textile mills built in all counties to produce various kinds of fabrics.

Our textile industry relies mainly on such home produced chemical fibres as vinalon, staple fibre and rayon and on flax, hemp, cotton, silk and other natural fibre materials and on domestic raw wool.

Our textile industry which was confined only to cotton textile in the past has developed today into an independent modern industry with synthetic chemical fibre textile, woolen textile, silk textile, flax textile and all other branches, to say nothing of cotton textile.

The clothing question has been completely solved in our country where efforts are now being made to produce a great quantity of knitwear while increasing the production of high-quality woolen fabrics, anylon, nylon and tetoron fabrics.

Knitwear factories equipped with modern automatic machines and hosiery factories have been built in great numbers in various parts of the country to produce high-quality underwear, sweaters, jackets and stockings and various knitted goods and meet the demands of the people. As of the end of August 1975, the yearly output of sweaters and jackets was 5.6 times that of 1970.

The modern clothing factories in different parts of the country produce fine clothes and dresses in large quantities and supply them to the working people and students.

CSO: 4920

KCNA REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1626 GMT 9 Oct 76 OW

[Excerpts] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--October 9 is Metal Workers Day in our country.

The Kangson steel complex has made rapid development under the wise leadership and consistent care of the great leader.

Last year the complex turned out in 29 hours as much as produced in one year in the closing period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Such leaping development has been made by the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, the Songjin Steel Works, the Chongjin steel works and other iron and steel works and the Munpyong smelter, the Nampo smelter, the Hungnam smelter and other smelteries.

The ferrous metal industry of the northern half of the republic has all production processes from the production of pig iron to that of steel, rolled steel and duplex processed metal goods. Our country turns out various steel products of high quality, such as high-speed steel, heat and acid resisting steel, bearing steel, steel for electrical appliances and special steel, to meet the demand of technical development. It also produces various standards of steel from heavy-duty rails, shape steel for ships and other large shape steel, steel sheets and steel plates including those for ships and thin and thick wire rods.

As a result, our country not only meets the domestic demand for various kinds of steel and standard steel but also exports not a small amount of steel.

Already in 1970 the northern half of the republic produced 2.2 million tons of steel and upped per capita steel output to 158 kilograms to reach the level of developed industrial countries. As of the end of August 1975, the annual steel output grew 1.5 times as against 1971.

Thanks to the introduction of the advanced methods of using steel ingot, sponge iron, ball ore and electricity, the metallurgical industry which was

entirely dependent upon cokes has developed into a more stable and reliable industry using domestic fuel.

A radical change has been made in the structure of the non-ferrous metallurgical industry, too. New non-ferrous metallurgical plants have been built and the proportion of finished goods has sharply risen. Raw materials for various kinds of special metal alloys, rare metals and non-ferrous rolled goods are produced in large quantities.

The metallurgical industry where heat-affected and harmful labour prevailed in the past has changed its looks thanks to the benefits of modern technical civilization.

The overhead travelling cranes and equipment in the selection grounds are operated by radio, the heat process is watched through the T.V. screen and measurement, watch, control and all other work are conducted by gauges and apparatuses in the commanding room.

Our country will capture the height of 12 million tons of steel and the height of one million tons of non-ferrous metals in the next perspective plan period.

CSO: 4920

DPRK STEPS UP COAL PRODUCTION FOR POWERPLANTS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 8 Oct 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--The colliers throughout the country are these days upping the coal output 1.2-1.4 times.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently acquainted himself with the production of coal and taught that it should be increased to meet more satisfactorily the ever growing demand of the national economy for coal.

Upholding the teaching of the respected and beloved leader, the colliers in different parts of the country are cutting coal in greater quantities and sending it without delay to thermal power plants.

The workers of the coal mines under the Tokchon and Unsan district coal industry administration launched a charge of loyalty and are boosting coal output by 40 percent and sending it preferentially to the Pukchang thermal power complex.

The workers of the coal mines under the Kaecheon District Coal Industry Administration are operating equipment at full capacity at all cutting faces and widely introducing advanced coal cutting methods, thereby upping daily coal output 1.6 times, and sending it to the Pyongyang thermal plant.

The increased supply of coal has brought about a new uprising in the production of electricity at the thermal power plants. As drought is persisting in our country under the influence of the cold front, water for hydropower stations is saved to the maximum, while operating at full capacity the equipment of all the thermal power plants in Pukchang, Pyongyang and other places, and work is making brisk headway to finish the construction of the Chongchon-Kang and Unggi thermal power plants and other thermal power plants now under way and commission them in a short period and more fully meet the ever increasing demand of the national economy for electricity.

In our country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the existing coal mines have been rebuilt and expanded and medium

and small coal mines extensively developed along with large coal mines to lay a solid fuel base of our own.

During the seven-year plan, 26 big collieries including the Obong and Yonghung collieries and medium and small coal mines were developed. The period of the fulfillment of the six-year plan witnessed the reconstruction and expansion of many coal mines including the Toksong and Sochang collieries.

Today the material and technical foundations of our coal mines have been consolidated as never before.

The party's policy of introducing large, modern and high-speed equipment in coal cutting and applying varied means of transport has been successfully carried out, with the result that the level of comprehensive mechanization of coal cutting and transport has been markedly raised. In particular, almost all production processes from tunnelling to coal cutting and transport have been mechanized at the Anju combined colliery and other bituminous coal mines.

The output of coal is on the steady increase.

Already in 1970, 27,500,000 tons of coal, 22 times the figure of 1946 right after liberation, was produced. Thus, the coal output per capita stood at 1,975 kilograms to reach the level of developed industrial countries.

During the period of the fulfillment of the six-year plan, the coal output grew 1.8 times.

Our country will scale the height of 100 million tons of coal during the next prospective plan period.

CSO: 4920

BRIEFS

FOREIGN EMBASSY STAFFERS--Pyongyang, October 6--Staffers of various embassies in Pyongyang gave a helping hand to cooperative farmers who were hastening autumn harvesting. Staffers of the embassies of the Romanian Socialist Republic, Democratic Cambodia, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of Cuba, the mission of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Pyongyang went to cooperative farms which have friendly ties in them and helped in harvesting. The Polish and Czechoslovak staffers of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission went out to the Pyonghwa Cooperative farm in Panmun County, Kaesong area, and helped the farmers in rice harvesting. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 6 Oct 76 OW]

GIFT TO MALI PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, October 4--Kim Il-song sent as a gift our country's technicolor documentary film "The Visit of His Excellency Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Premier of the Government of Mali, to Our Country" to Moussa Traore. Recently the charge d'affaires ad interim of our country to Mali courteously conveyed the gift to the head of state of Mali. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 4 Oct 76 OW]

POLISH ARMY ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, October 13--Kazimierz Burczak, Military attache of the embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Pyongyang, arranged a cocktail party and a film reception at his embassy on October 12 on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army and a personage concerned. The military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang were also invited. Present there were Ambassador Tadeusz Bialkowski and staffers of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. The cocktail party was addressed by Kazimierz Burczak and Lieutenant General Hwang Chol-san. After the cocktail party the attendants saw a Polish documentary film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 13 Oct 76 OW]

CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY DAY--Pyongyang, October 2--Soldiers meetings were held at units of the Korean People's Army on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Army of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. A soldiers meeting was held on September 27 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to Which Comrade Kim Yong-Yon Belongs. It was addressed by Comrade Kim Yong-Yon and Julius Cilik, military attache of the

Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang. The attendants saw photographs showing combat training of soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army and appreciated a Czechoslovak film. A soldiers meeting was held on October 1 at the KPA Unit to Which Comrade Chon Mun-uk Belongs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 2 Oct 76 OW] Pyongyang, October 6--Julius Cilik, military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang, on October 5 arranged a cocktail party and film reception at the embassy on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Invited there were Lieutenant Generals Chang Chong-hwan and Kim Yong-yon and Major General Yi Si-won and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and a personage concerned. The military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang were also invited. Present there were Antonin Balak, charge d'affaires ad interim, and staffers, of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang. Julius Cilik and Lieutenant General Chang Chong-hwan made speeches at the cocktail party which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Before the cocktail party attendants appreciated a Czechoslovak film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 6 Oct 76 OW]

RETURNEES FROM JAPAN--Chongjin, October 3--The repatriation ship "Mangyongbong" carrying the 177th batch of compatriots returning from Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived at the Chongjin port on October 3. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1419 GMT 4 Oct 76 OW] Chongjin, October 4--A Chongjin mass meeting was held on October 4 at the North Hamgyong Provincial Art Theatre in welcome of the 177th batch of compatriots who returned from Japan. Han Ki-hyon, chairman of the Chongjin City Administrative Committee, gave a speech of welcome. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 5 Oct 76 OW]

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENTS--Pyongyang, October 2--The first Sunday of October is Students Day in our country. Our country has now over 150 universities and colleges, more than 4,100 senior middle schools, above 4,700 primary schools and upwards of 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens. More than 5.6 million youth and children are studying and growing at nurseries and kindergartens, and there are over 200,000 teachers. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1636 GMT 2 Oct 76 OW]

PROCESSED FOODSTUFFS--Pyongyang, October 5--Processed food is pouring out in cataracts at the Pyongyang cornstarch factory, a leading food-processing base in the capital. Through the foodstuff revolution, modern cornstarch factories with a production capacity of tens of thousands of tons each have made their appearance in Pukchang, Uiju, Kanggye, Sariwon, Haeju, Hamhung, Hoeryong, Wonson and other parts of the country in recent years. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 5 Oct 76 OW]

ARRIVAL OF NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang 22 October (KCNA)--J. Tanko Yusuf, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to our country, arrived in Pyongyang today by train. The ambassador was met at the Pyongyang Railway Station by Chon Hui-chong, director of the Second Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry, and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 22 Oct 76 OW]

COURTESY CALL OF NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang 24 October (KCNA)--Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, met on 23 October J. Tanko Yusuf, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to our country, who paid him a courtesy call and had a friendly conversation with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 26 Oct 76 OW]

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